



MONTEREY COUNTY

LABOR NEWS



VOL. VII—NUMBER 31

SALINAS, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1945.

WHOLE NUMBER 339

GILROY DIVISION

With Local 890

FRUIT & PRODUCE DRIVERS,
WAREHOUSEMEN AND
EMPLOYEES UNION

Main and John Streets
Salinas, California

Your Union wishes to announce that we have recently made arrangements for renting the old Advocate Building across from the U. S. Postoffice Building; we are going to renovate this into office quarters for people employed at the C. B. Gentry Company so that they may come in and transact business on their days off. We have also employed a new office girl to transact your business at the office which will be more satisfactory for everyone concerned. Our office girl will be Nina DelRazo. She is a pretty girl with a charming personality and speaks Spanish, which will be a great help to our Spanish speaking members. So it will be pleasant for you to pay your dues or attend to any business that you might have with the Union at this office.

foreman at Spiegel Foods but transferred to Gilroy as it is closer to his home in Prunedale area. The girls say that they will miss his ready smile around here.

Bertha Masters stated that she has been trying to get her husband, Bill, to go on a second honeymoon. WHY NOT, BILL?

OUR MEMBERS AT THE C. B. GENTRY COMPANY are to be congratulated on their generous contributions to the RED CROSS—you did a fine and noble job; keep up the good work.

We are making splendid progress under our contract, and relations with the Company have been very satisfactory. Our Shop Stewards are doing a fine job, and the over-all picture is very satisfactory.

Our next meeting will be held at our new quarters, the old Advocate Building, which will be known as the Labor Temple in the future. The meeting will be held on Tuesday, April 10th at 1 p.m. and 8 p.m. at which time we hope to see all members present so that we may transact our business and take care of any grievances and have a better understanding with regard to our working agreement.

If any member does not receive a labor paper, please contact your Representative or call at the office so you may be put on the mailing list.

Your Union would like to have someone within the plant act as a news agent and take any news items or anything that might happen in or around the plant which might be of interest to the members, then give it to one of the Representatives so that it may be printed in this paper. If someone will volunteer to do this, please notify the Union at the next regular meeting.

Wedding bells will ring this week for Sister Ruth Ginther, working in the Mill Room, and Brother Ray Norman also employed at the plant. The officers and membership of Local 890 wish you both the best of everything.

Gloria Felice took out a withdrawal card this week. She is leaving to visit her husband, Staff Sgt. Felice stationed in Colorado.

Sister Sudie Gravely, better known as "Granny" to her co-workers, has also taken a withdrawal. She is leaving for her home in Amarillo, Texas. The gang on the Caring Line will miss her fine sense of humor. Granny has been around for a long time and this is the first time she has been in a Union. "Says it is the only thing for working people to help themselves."

"Woody" Bridges, Tray Stacker, has received his call for induction in the service. He was formerly a

Contractors Oppose Federal Financing Of Building Project

Washington, D. C. Spokesmen for the construction industry at House post-war public works and construction subcommittee hearings held to the line that big building is a private affair and the federal government ought to keep its hands off.

Edward J. Cleary, managing editor of the industry publication Engineering News Record, told the committee headed by Rep. William M. Colmer (D., Miss.): "It is our hope that this body (Senate) will go even further than the House and eliminate every penny of federal planning aid."

He referred to the recent House slash, reducing a \$75 million public works post-war planning fund to \$5 million. Cleary said it was his fear that once "federal aid for local works planning is set the next move will be for appropriation of federal funds for construction."

foreman at Spiegel Foods but transferred to Gilroy as it is closer to his home in Prunedale area. The girls say that they will miss his ready smile around here.

Bertha Masters stated that she has been trying to get her husband, Bill, to go on a second honeymoon. WHY NOT, BILL?

We like to see Lena Lopez driving a truck. A lot of the men could take lessons from her. Lena has been driving a truck for six years. Says she prefers to operate the Big Semi.

Lydia McHenry, Stewardess, had a grand surprise the other day. Her son, Radio Operator in the Air Corps, arrived home. He has received the Purple Heart for being severely wounded in action.

We notice the mad dash for the Cafeteria on rest periods, some of you are excellent sprinters. But we advise you to walk as a safety measure. A very severe injury may be caused if you fall.

Have you been to the Blood Bank lately? Remember to buy Bonds as it is very vital toward finishing this war and to bring our boys home in the very near future.

DON'T FORGET THE MEETING. We hope to see you all present.

LABOR LICKS ATTEMPT TO SLASH WAGE IN BUILDING

Washington, D. C. The AFL and the Democrats saved the day at the House post-war planning subcommittee hearings after a Cape Cod Republican took it upon himself to advocate a slash in wages to "save the post-war construction industry."

The Massachusetts congressman, Charles L. Gifford, first drew fire for his wage slashing proposals from Research Director Marion H. Hedges of the International Electrical Workers Union and representative of the AFL building trades unions.

Hedges proved labor costs are only part of total construction cost and said as to the big cost-reducing factor of "technological advances," workers haven't yet "cashed in on it."

Cape Cod's Gifford, however, was weeping for his "poor neighbors" whom he said couldn't build a house or have it painted at prevailing \$9 daily wage levels.

He rectified how he himself hired a \$4 per day mechanic instead of an \$8 daily union one to do a repair job on his house. He said he also hired a couple of non-union women to repair the abode and wound up with two sailors to finish off a paint job.

Shipyard Employees Want Observance of Seniority in Layoff

San Pedro, Calif. In protest of layoffs, transfers and demotion in pay of its members in the shipbuilding industry in this area, Local 9, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, sent telegrams to government agencies, national officers and congressional representatives.

IUMSW officials assert they do not attempt to hold workers in the industry when there is no work for them but insist that when layoffs occur they should be in strict accord with seniority clauses in the contracts.

Hitler still has the advantage of being able to proceed without consulting Sewall Avery, John L. Lewis, Vivian Kellems and Mayor LaGuardia.—LABOR LEADER.

Hotel Bill of Health



With the signing of master policies, free insurance benefits became available to the nearly 25,000 members of the New York Hotel Trades Council, AFL. Life insurance, hospitalization, sickness and accident benefits, costing more than \$1 million a year, will be paid for by the employers. Above, Pres. Jay Rubin of Hotel Trades Council signs for the union while hotel owners and insurance representatives look on. Seated l to r: Pres. Martin Sweeney of Hotel Commodore, Rubin, Pres. Frank A. McKowne of Hotel Statler Corp. (Federated Pictures.)

Opposition of Federation To 'Home Sweat Shop' Act Expected to Force Change

(Release from Office of California State Federation of Labor)

San Francisco, California Due to the active intervention of Secretary C. J. Haggerty of the California State Federation of Labor in vigorously opposing A.B. 632, which would transform the home into a sweat shop, the following statement was issued by Assemblyman Charles W. Lyon, who introduced the bill:

"I am asking the Assembly to refer Assembly Bill No. 632 back to the Committee on Industrial Relations upon request of Mr. Cornelius Haggerty, Secretary, California State Federation of Labor, and Assemblymen Maloney and Lyons.

"These gentlemen feel that the bill will be harmful to the garment industry and to the women who work in industry, and it is not my desire to retard any progress made by workers in past years."

A.B. 1258 (Rosenthal), which was viewed with apprehension by the Federation, was tabled in the Industrial Relations Committee at the request of the author.

"Do passes" were voted by the Assembly Committee on Finance and Insurance to the following bills:

A.B. 220 (Lyons), a Federation bill, which provides that subsequent to January 1, 1946, any employer of one or more employees in subject employment for some portion of any one day is a subject employer under the Act. Under the present law employers are exempt who hire less than four people, and this measure would cover these employers. This will extend the coverage under the Act for a great number of workers.

A.B. 1538 (Lyons et al.), another beneficial unemployment insurance bill, also received a favorable nod from the Committee. It provides that the present waiting period be reduced from two weeks to one week. There is a Federation bill, A.B. 1409, which would remove all waiting period requirements. A.B. 1938, a part of Governor Warren's legislative program is acceptable as a reasonable compromise.

S.B. 959 (Desmond) is a bad bill excluding insurance agents from coverage under the Unemployment Insurance Act. It was given favorable recommendation despite the vigorous protests of A. F. of L. representatives.

Ship Scalpers of S. F. Sign Pact With Increase

San Francisco, Calif. Without recourse to any government machinery for settling disputes, ship scalpers in the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union signed a 2-year contract with the Contractors Association of the San Francisco Bay district.

Negotiations lasted for more than five months. The new agreement, which expires Sept. 30, 1946, gives wage increases to 3000 ship scalpers and painters, the principal raise being for tank and air gun operators, who go from 92 1/4 to \$1.03 1/4 an hour, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1945.

Round trip travel time will be paid, with a 3-hour overtime guarantee for workers called back after any meal period between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m.

There is a glacier in Alaska which moves downward at the rate of three feet a year. They call it "The Cost of Living."

A woman never really makes a fool of a man. She just directs the performance.

Charter meeting of the local, attended by a large, enthusiastic audience, was addressed by International Pres. Arnold Zander, Lt. Gov. Wilbert Snow, Sec.-Treas. Harold Feinmark of the Connecticut Federation of Labor and others.

Salinas - Watsonville Division

With Local 890

FRUIT & PRODUCE DRIVERS,
WAREHOUSEMEN AND
EMPLOYEES UNION

Main and John Streets
Salinas, California

SPIEGL FOODS COMPANY—Due to weather conditions, the plant was shut down a few days. Cabbage is now coming in again and we hope to keep busy from now on.

Salinas is still below the quota for the current Red Cross drive. We ask those members that have not contributed to date, to contribute what they can afford. Our boys overseas are giving their best and our Red Cross units need our full support to make things just a little easier for them.

We would like to extend an invitation to the members of Local 890 to attend the Central Labor Council meetings. It will give you an insight of the Labor movement. There are at the present time many legislative measures pertaining to the welfare of all working people before our Legislature in Sacramento, such as unemployment insurance, safety regulations, compensation, etc. These laws are very vital to all of you and it has only been by the continued efforts of organized labor that we have made the progress we have.

You as Union members should familiarize yourselves with these legislative problems; read the California State Federation of Labor Newsletter that is printed in this paper each week. You can help put over certain pieces of legislation for your benefit by writing the Representative of this district, Senator Fred Weybreit and Assemblyman Fred Emley. They are guided in their actions on these matters by the wishes of their constituents, and that is YOU.

Brother Peter Andrade and his wife Maude are enjoying a much needed vacation in San Francisco. Pete has been trying to get away on this rest for a year but with all of the organizing activities this has been impossible. We hope they have a nice vacation.

SAY, GIRLS, believe it or not, those badges look swell on the front of your caps. Pin your dues button right alongside of it (it will look better yet, at least to Business Agent Bud Kenyon).

I'm writing this in the C. B. Gentry plant—looking at all these cute "gals" here. I can't decide who has the most pretty girls. Guess I'll have to say Spiegel Foods Company as there are MORE GIRLS.

It would be swell if we could hold a big dance and all of our membership present. Anyway, it is something to look forward to after the war. Sure would be nice for a Labor Day celebration. Here's hoping it's Labor Day, 1945.

Your Representatives always have a nice little cry for themselves when they enter the C. B. Gentry plant. They dehydrate onions and this brings out the tears for about ten minutes to everyone when they just enter—that you don't notice it.

We are happy to report that the employees at the Western Frozen Foods, where we have had a contract for some time are affiliated with this Union and we hope to have them 100 per cent in the very near future. This has been a tough and hard fight for the employees to gain hours, wages and working conditions; and the employer groups in the Watsonville area are very adverse to organized labor. The Union had a meeting on March 27th with several members from

Washington, D. C. Conservative Republicans and politax Democrats joined hands in the Senate to refuse confirmation of President Roosevelt's nomination of Aubrey Williams as rural electrification administrator. The vote was 36 for confirmation and 52 against.

Although most observers felt weeks ago that Williams was sure to lose his fight, few believed the opposition to him would be so heavy. General expectations were that he would lose out by about 10 votes. It was actually a margin of 16 with 19 Democrats joining 33 Republicans and Sen. Robert LaFollette (Prog., Wis.).

From California, Williams was supported by Senator Downey, opposed by Senator Johnson. Sen. Robert A. Taft led the Republican bloc against Williams, aided by the poll tax tory, Sen. Kenneth McKellar (D., Tenn.). Among the more notable lapses was that of Sen. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) who voted no.

Worked out by the anti-labor Lorain County Industrial Council, the plan sets up a private employment agency in Elyria, O., for veterans which requires all applicants to sign a waiver of benefits under Section 8 (b) of the selective service act releasing the employer from any responsibility under the act.

Although under WMC regulations all hiring must be done through the U. S. Employment Service, the private employment agency has already begun functioning and is interfering with the workers' right to draw unemployment insurance benefits. The Labor Leader said it had been informed that "they are attempting to coerce the applicant to take whatever job is offered, regardless of wages and working conditions, under the threat of getting his unemployment compensation cancelled."

STATION HAS TO MAINTAIN MUSIC QUOTA

New York City The regional War Labor Board has refused to reduce the quota of musicians Station WOV is required to hire according to its contract with Local 802, American Federation of Musicians (AFL).

The decision reversed a previous panel report recommending that the quota be reduced from 12 to five to avert "featherbedding."

With industry members dissenting, the WLB ruled that it had no authority to "destroy or diminish privileges won by a local union through collective bargaining—privileges which, it may be assumed, the employer unaided could not now withdraw." The board unanimously granted the union's demand for a 15 per cent wage increase.

Some 20,000 British brides of American GIs will get free trips from England to their husbands' home towns in the U.S., the U.S. government has announced. At an ever-increasing rate—now about 450 a month—the brides are entering the red tape mills to be processed for their trip to America. In London and in Australia schools have been opened to teach the girls how to adapt themselves to life in the U. S. In Australia you eat with the fork in the left hand, so the GI brides are learning how to hold it in the right. In England they're being told to keep their British accents but to learn how to dress smartly—and keep smiling.

There is a glacier in Alaska which moves downward at the rate of three feet a year. They call it "The Cost of Living."

A woman never really makes a fool of a man. She just directs the performance.

Priv. Enterprise In Insurance Field Is Pretty Greedy

(Release from Office of California State Federation of Labor)

San Francisco, California

Attacking the pernicious tactics of insurance companies in seeking to emasculate Workmen's Compensation Laws was sounded at the recent New Orleans convention of the American Federation of Labor, which unanimously adopted the following declaration:

"There is no more reason for the profit system in workmen's compensation than there is in other forms of social insurance which are provided for entirely through public funds. Private handling of workmen's compensation insurance has kept benefits low and introduced all sorts of legal technicalities which deny workers the benefits due them."

The meaning contained in this statement applies pertinently to the present California setup. Lawyers for insurance companies have been and are the principle advocates "of legal technicalities which deny workers the benefits due them."

"ENTERPRISE" FLOPS Executives of insurance companies should be reminded that the people of California have been extremely tolerant in permitting wide latitude in the writing of workmen's compensation insurance. Many states reserve the writing of this insurance exclusively within the State Fund. In the past, similar monopolies have been proposed for California, but we have heretofore listened to the plea for private enterprise and have pursued a broad and liberal course, permitting employers the three-way option of self-insurance, private company insurance, or State Fund insurance.

MAY BACK STATE FUND Because of recent experience with insurance interests, it may be necessary for labor's self-protection to sponsor an exclusive State Compensation Insurance Fund. The existing Fund is not subsidized by the state, is self-supporting and, in addition, pays the same rate of premium tax as other carriers (including taxes on public agency premiums). Since 1914 the Fund has paid almost four million dollars to the state in taxes and fees. It follows the liberal intent of the workmen's compensation laws and pursues the policy of being a warm-blooded institution, rather than a cold-blooded one, being influenced by the moralities involved in each situation, rather than the legalities alone. More and more it is striving to relieve human hardship and protect human lives through safety education designed to guard against the hazards of industrial injury. And last, but not least, the State Fund does

Killing a 250-pound man-eating tiger was all in a day's work for Cpl. C. A. McCrary of the Combat Military Police. He ran into the animal while scouting for Japanese in the Myitkima, Burma section. (Federated Pictures)

Magazine Will Give Award to Anti-Fascists New York City Readers Scope, monthly magazine digest, will present an annual award to the American who has made the most outstanding contribution to the fight against native fascists and the threat of fascism to America. The recipient, who will receive a bronze plaque and \$5000 in cash, will be announced early in May.

WASHINGTON UNION'S DEFENSE CASE VITAL TO SAFETY OF LABOR

The International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America is now engaged in fighting for a principle that is basic to the continued existence of the American labor movement in its established form. The same principle might be extended to any kind of organization that has affiliated local autonomous branches, like civic clubs, lodges, church groups, or even government itself.

In Washington, it appears that a local official of a local union, Laborers No. 74, "cut some corners," resulting in charges against him and some local associates involving violation of a federal liquor tax law and the misuse of local union funds. With considerable fanfare and possibly some help from a small opposition group within the local, assisted by an attorney, the district attorney for the District of Columbia succeeded temporarily at least in placing his own interpretation on what a relationship between international and local unions should be. Besides the individual direct-charge indictments against local officials, he secured an over-all "conspiracy" indictment, involving several people, including the president, the secretary-treasurer and a representative of the Laborers' International.

Called Negative "Conspiracy" Charge

This "conspiracy" indictment is entirely negative—that is, it does not charge the commission of any crime, but infers that it was the duty of the international to prevent the irregularities charged to officers of the autonomous local union!

How could the international—or any international—"prevent" something of which it had no knowledge? But the records show this international did act promptly and effectively just as soon as essential information was received.

Under such interpretation, as expressed in the indictment, international officers of any labor union would be held responsible for violation of law or of union constitutions, locally, by local officers!

Counsel for the Laborers' International contends (and the point is well understood throughout the labor movement), that local unions, while affiliated, are autonomous local bodies, and no such interpretation can be properly placed on international officers. Unless proper charges of constitutional violation are filed with the international, on appeal, such matters rest solely within the jurisdiction of the local union. Any charge must first be filed with the local union secretary, under the Laborers' constitution, then appealed, if desired, unless the local is under direct international supervision. In this case, the international took over supervision of Local 74 as soon as it heard of alleged irregularities, the international president himself placed charges against the local officers and they were tried before the union's general executive board.

To Have Vital Bearing on Affiliates

If the "conspiracy" indictments against the Laborers' international officers should be allowed to prevail, it would mean the virtual elimination of independent autonomous local unions affiliated with international—not only the Laborers, but others as well. Because, in self-defense, the internationals would have to take direct charge of the details of all operations of local groups.

However, both law and custom have recognized the existing setup of unions in the American labor movement. Also, international constitutions are recognized as the rules governing the conduct of the international in its relation with local unions.

Simple logic demands that superior officers cannot be held responsible for acts of officers of subordinate local autonomous bodies; especially when the superior officers have no knowledge of any wrongdoing by local officers. In this case, the conduct of the international appears to be strictly in accordance with the union's constitutional requirements.

This fight is basically for an established labor principle. Therefore, it is hoped the Laborers' International will proceed with this case to a successful conclusion, not only for the protection of its own interest, but as well in the interest of the entire American labor movement.

MONTEREY COUNTY LABOR NEWS

Office at Labor Temple, 117 Fajero Street, Salinas California
Entered as Second Class Matter February 20, at the Postoffice at Salinas, California, Under the Act of March 3, 1879.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
Official Organ of the Central Labor Union of Monterey County, Salinas, Calif.
Monterey Peninsula Central Labor Council, Monterey, California.
Monterey County Building Trades Council, Monterey, Calif.
OLYMPIC PRESS, INC., Publishers
PRESS COMMITTEE AT SALINAS
Amos Schofield, Carpenters F. L. Sprague, Laborers W. G. Kenyon, Barbers
PRESS COMMITTEE AT MONTEREY
Wayne Edwards, Representing Central Labor Council
Dale Ward, Representing Building Council.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One Year \$2.00
Six Months 1.25
Single Copies .05
Special rates to members of organized labor subscribing in a body through their Unions.
ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION
Address all Communications to the LABOR NEWS,
Post Office Box 1410, Salinas, California.
All copy must be in not later than Tuesday noon, preceding date of publication.
The editorial policy of this paper is not reflected in any way by the advertisements or signed communications printed herein.



The Labor Editor Speaks

A GLANCE IN THE MIRROR

While we people of the United States have a right to swell up with pride over many things in which we lead the world, it is well that we periodically take stock of ourselves.

Maybe you missed a little Associated Press story which most of the papers did not headline March 17. It consisted of excerpts from the F. B. I.'s annual report. Read them and stop feeling so superior:

In 1944 crimes in the U. S. (not including, of course, the unreported and undetected ones) totaled 1,393,655. Every day during last year there was an average of 28 murders, 30 rape cases, 150 cases of "aggregated assault," 120 robberies, 555 autos stolen, 749 homes or stores burglarized, and 2176 larcenies. There were over 488,000 fingerprint arrest records received by the F. B. I. during the year.

Per 1000 inhabitants we also do some "leading" in crime, insanity, juvenile delinquency, prostitution and venereal disease. To any thinking man who sees things in perspective such things are social danger signals. Are we heeding them?

BREEDING HATRED AND MURDER

In the schools of Orange County, California, there has existed for years a policy of segregating pupils of Mexican descent. The school administration claims that they come from unsanitary homes and do not adjust themselves to the class work of the "white" children. The school buildings and their equipment are vastly inferior to those for the "white" children. There are no playgrounds. In a few schools where there are Mexican children they are put in rooms apart from "white" children and even have their intermissions at separate times.

A suit has been filed in a U. S. Federal Court asking for an injunction to prevent race discrimination in Orange County. Such an order would affect over 5000 children of Mexican descent.

Remember: Race segregation breeds zoot-suiters, riots and bloodshed. The best way NOT to lick Hitlerism is to ape its vicious "nordic" practices in our own country.

"ME" AND HEALTH INSURANCE

We change the editorial "we" for this one and speak in the first person for Mr. John Q. Citizen:

When I go into a toilet I don't want to pick up any contagious disease.

When I attend a public gathering, get into a jam at a store, work in a crowded room, I don't want to get "consumption" or "grip."

When I go to the restaurant I don't want to get typhoid fever from an infected or "carrier" cook or waiter.

When I send my kids to school I don't want them coming back with scarlet fever, itch, ring-worm, trachoma, head lice and cooties.

I want protection from society.

I want protection from the other fellow and, by Jimmy Crickets, he's got to help pay for it!

WHAT PRICE CONTROL MEANS

In the third year of World War I, \$43.75 would buy one barrel of flour and 100 pounds of sugar, and nothing else.

In World War II, \$43.75 would buy a barrel of flour, 100 pounds of sugar and nearly fifty other food items in the common smaller packages—for example, 2½ tins each of peaches, pears, fruit salad, chicken fricassee, tomatoes, spinach, No. 2 tins each of apple-sauce, pineapple, string beans, sliced beets, carrots, sweet corn, grapefruit juice, pineapple juice, and enough other packages to make up the nearly fifty items.

Is price control good for us? Then quit your griping—and cooperate!

LIST THE RFC LOANS!

Why can't we have a list of the RFC loans? Why is there so much secrecy? What is there shady about that Aluminum Corporation of America loan for an immense plant in Canada? How many newspapers have been bought with RFC loans?

Between 1914 and 1916 Alcoa jumped the price of aluminum from 18 cents to 57 cents. But during World War II, when Reynolds and Kaiser went into the production of aluminum, Alcoa dropped the price from 19 to 16 cents.

After the war will Alcoa's monopoly be restored and maintained by government action?

TIME FOR HAND-WASHING?

A commentator asserts that the "big three" should "see to it" that all the nations should come to the San Francisco conference "with clean hands."

In that case, nobody would be there—not even the "big three"!

Roosevelt To Push Plan of Pay Guaranty

Washington, D. C.
At request of President Roosevelt the advisory board of James F. Byrnes' office of war mobilization has launched a comprehensive inquiry into the question of establishing a guaranteed annual wage for American workers.

Stating that an annual wage guarantee "is closely connected with problems of reconversion from a war to peacetime economy," the President told his press conference he had ordered the study in line with recommendations of the National War Labor Board last December.

Public, industry and labor members of the WLB had unanimously recommended that "the whole question of guaranteed wage plans and the possibility of their future development in American industries as an aid in the stabilization of employment and regularization of production should now be comprehensively studied on a national scale."

In directing the war mobilization advisory board to study the question, Roosevelt said the plan he had in mind involved the question of a working man's annual "take-home" pay, which he said unions had become increasingly interested in lately.

Roosevelt told Byrnes that Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins would "gladly advise the board" in its study and he said the Labor Department had already compiled a great amount of information that could be examined right away.



"Aha," cried Mr. Dilworth, waving the evening paper triumphantly. "I knew Argentina was on our side all along. They've declared war on the Axis!"

"Sorry, Pop," murmured Little Luther. "The deed doesn't thrill me at all. Why didn't they do it a long time ago?"

Mr. Dilworth was shocked. "Why, son, they couldn't fight Germany and Japan without a reason, even though their heart was in the right place," he explained. "But they had to fight—their honor demanded it—when an Argentine citizen in Italy was manhandled by the Nazis."

"Sure, millions of people have been starved, tortured and killed by the Nazis, but Argentina has to wait until one little guy gets a punch in the nose to wake up."

"Well, of course that incident wasn't their only reason for declaring war, but it was the straw that broke the camel's back," said Mr. Dilworth.

"Maybe it was the same straw in the wind that told them the allies were winning and they'd better jump on the bandwagon quick."

"Luther, you talk as though you don't think the Argentine government is sincere," Mr. Dilworth complained. "Why, one of the first things it did after it declared war was to shut down all the German Nazi papers in Buenos Aires."

"Yeah, and at the same time it was careful to shut down all the German anti-Nazi papers, too."

"Luther, you don't understand," Mr. Dilworth wailed. "Argentina has a fine, upstanding government..."

"You mean downstinting, don't you, Pop? It sat out the war and now it wants to sit at the San Francisco United Nations meeting."

"Well, everyone makes mistakes," said Mr. Dilworth, "and Argentina's intentions were good."

"Intentions," said Little Luther coldly, "don't kill Nazis."

Motion Picture Industry Take Hit by Bowles

Washington, D. C.
Calling for extension of price control to cover the profitable motion picture industry, OPA Administrator Chester Bowles told the Senate Banking and Currency Committee that movie admissions hit the family pocketbook hard.

"They cost the public more than \$1 billion a year," he said, "and account for 1.7 per cent of the Bureau of Labor Statistics cost of living index."

Bowles said admission prices have increased 31.1 per cent between May, 1942, and November, 1944, and warned that "the trend is still upward."

As for profits of the industry, Bowles said, "dollar profits of seven major motion picture producers, distributors and exhibitors increased 442.6 per cent in 1943 over the 1936-39 average." Annual profits rose from \$31,984,000 in pre-war years to \$173,539,000 in 1943, he said.

THE MARCH OF LABOR



REPORT FROM RED CHINA, by Harrison Forman. Published by Henry Holt, New York City. Price \$3.

What is really going on behind the scenes in war torn China? Most of us know that the Chinese people have been putting up a more or less effective fight against Japanese aggression for the past eight years. Until the virtual expulsion of General Stilwell, most of us had thought that this fight was being waged under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his beautiful wife, both of whom we had come to think of as combining the desirable qualities of George Washington and Joan of Arc. Before Stilwell had left China, a few of us had, however, gained a sneaking suspicion that Chiang and his government were also using some of Adolf Hitler's methods in their attitudes toward a fair-sized share of China's gigantic population. Such well known writers as Edgar Snow, Ralf Sues, and Agnes Smedley informed, and with pretty good factual basis, all who would listen that the Chinese Communists, a sizable segment of China's teeming millions possessing an autonomous government of their own, had been doing a pretty fair share of fighting the war against Japan.

Now comes Harrison Forman, writing from a rich background of experience in China as a foreign correspondent during which time he has covered the Sino-Japanese war from its beginnings in Manchuria, to reaffirm the facts Snow and others have given us and to contribute much new testimony of his own which would seem to clinch the contention that the Kuomintang seems as interested in fighting the Communists as they do in fighting the Japanese.

Forman tells first of his difficulties in getting into Communist-held China. The Kuomintang did everything it possibly could to block him from going to Yenan, capital of the so-called Chinese Communists, and gave him some very elaborate preparation against so-called Communist propaganda. En route, the author passed through a very elaborate blockade maintained by Chiang's forces—confirming the statement made that Chiang is waging a civil war in his country. "Since the imposition of the economic and military blockade in 1939," the author states, the Paluchan, as the Communists are called—containing 570,000 regulars as of October, 1944—has not received a single round of ammunition, not a single dollar for wages, not a ration of food, from the central authority in Chungking." This force, the au-

thor learned through his investigations, representing about one-fifth of the total Chinese forces facing the Japanese, has engaged nearly half of the total Japanese forces in China today. "In seven years of war," states the author, "the Communists have fought over 92,000 battles. They have killed and wounded 1,100,000 Japanese and puppets and have captured over 150,000. They have had to capture practically all their arms from the enemy and have suffered over 400,000 casualties so doing!"

Forman traveled extensively in the Communist-held areas and was enthusiastic in his report of what the people have accomplished against odds. He maintains that the only true democracy in China exists in the Communist-held areas and that the Chinese Communists are not so much Communists as they are democrats interested in a true Chinese Democracy. Through applied democracy the Communists have promoted literacy, developed industry, reformed loafers, eliminated prostitution, emancipated women, and achieved economic self-sufficiency.

This book is one of the best ever to come out of China and certainly explains a good many things many Americans have been wondering about regarding our Chinese ally. It is one of the few books every one should read.

—RODNEY FISHER.

LESSON IN JOURNALISM

Editor & Publisher, watchdog of objective reporting, got his ears pinned back by OWI Chief Elmer Davis for printing a rumor that the overseas branch of OWI may be sold to a newspaper publisher.

Calling it "quite a story," Davis said: "I can think of one or two better ones—for instance, that the navy will be sold, after the war, to the Hudson River Day Line, the battle-ship to be used on the Albany run and the carriers for excursions to Coney Island, with dancing on the flight decks." E & P could have substantiated the rumor "by the simple expedient of picking up a telephone," Davis said, "but this would have deprived us of an interlude of innocent hilarity."

America is first in the running broad jump and standing high prices.

Get acquainted with your neighbor. He might learn to like you.

POEM OF THE WEEK

A Heaven of Freedom

Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high;
Where knowledge is free;
Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls;
Where words come out from the depth of truth;
Where tireless striving stretches its arms toward perfection;
Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary desert sand of dead habit;
Where the mind is led forward by Thee into ever-widening thought and action—
Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake.

—RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

GIGGLES AND GROANS

THE WAGES OF SIN

A traveling salesman was about to check in at a hotel in Hollywood when he spied a charming bit of femininity giving him the "glad eye." In a very casual manner, he walked over and spoke to her as though he had known her for years. Then both walked back to the desk and registered as Mr. and Mrs.

After a two-day stay, he checked out and was handed a bill for \$350. "Why, there must be some mistake here!" he protested. "I've only been here two days."

"That's right," the clerk replied nonchalantly, "but your wife has been here for two months."

TOO MUCH ENGLISH

A few of the boys were at the bar when a stranger, obviously the worse for liquor, staggered in. The bartender eased him out, but he came back again, and once more the bartender did his stuff. Once more the fellow came back, and this time he really got the old heave-ho. However, in a minute or two the inebriate was back in for a fourth time.

"Wait a minute!" one of the on-lookers advised the barkeep. "You know why that fellow keeps coming back in here? You're putting too much backspin on him!"

DEDUCTIVE LOGIC

Little Susie was a confirmed thumb-sucker. Her mother had tried to break her of the habit and finally, in exasperation, she said: "Susie, if you don't stop sucking your thumb you'll swell up and bust!"

This made a profound impression on Susie. A short time afterward the Red Cross ladies held their meeting at Susie's home. Among them was a young matron about to become a mother. Susie, with her hands behind her back, stood gazing at this lady until finally, unable to contain herself any longer, she blurted out: "I know what you've been doing!"

THRIVING DIET

It seems that the wife of a movie producer died and was cremated, according to her wishes. Her husband placed an urn with her ashes on his mantelpiece. Careless guests who visited the house kept flicking their cigarette ashes into the urn. One day about a month later, a friend looked into the urn and exclaimed:

"Say—your wife is gaining weight!"

HAD THEIR NUMBER

Three GIs had just got off the boat in New York on furlough from duty in France. They beelined it to an Automat to get a civilian feed. They sat down at a table where a spinsterish female was already sitting. They wanted the table to themselves and thought if they made a few choice remarks the old lady might get up and leave. One said loudly so the spinster could hear:

"Boy, life overseas sure was tough. I didn't have a bath in eight months!"

"That's nothing," said another. "I couldn't even wash my hands in four weeks."

The third said: "We were so busy I couldn't change my underwear in five months."

At this point the old gal looked up and said:

"Would one of you stinkers mind passing the salt?"

SETTING THE STAGE

History has it that after World War I, Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, spoke at the ceremony discharging the girls from the marine corps. Accustomed to addressing seafaring men, he apparently forgot he was talking to a group of women. In part he said: "We will not forget you. As we embrace you in uniform today, we will embrace you without uniforms tomorrow."

NATURAL RESULT

Up in Canada a thrifty Scotch lady ran a boarding house. When the depression hit the community, getting a variety to eat was a problem, but there was plenty of salmon in the many lakes and streams. For weeks salmon was the main dish for breakfast, lunch and supper. Sandy, one of the boarders, came down one Sunday morning dressed in his best garments. The landlady accosted him: "Are you going to the Kirk, Sandy?"

"No."

"Are you going to the village?"

"No."

"Then where are you going?"

"I am going up the river to spawn," replied Sandy.

NO PROBLEM AT ALL

JOE—I'm color blind. Can you tell me the difference between a blonde and a brunette?

BILL—If you're color blind, there isn't any difference!

ONLY POSSIBLE SOURCE

PROF: "Take this sentence, 'Let the cow be taken out of the lot. What mood?'"

FRESHMAN: "The cow."

The Story of the Labor Movement in America

By DR. PHILIP FONER

(This is the sixth of a series on American labor history written for Federated Press and this paper by Dr. Foner, instructor at the Jefferson School of Social Science in New York and author of a number of works on American history.)

During the years immediately following the Civil War, Negro workers for the first time joined actively in the American labor movement. Strikes of Negro longshoremen and shipyard workers arose in the south in 1865 and 1866. White workers also participated in these strikes.

Commenting upon a victory scored by Negro workers in Savannah, Ga., in 1866, The National Workman, a New York labor paper, declared: "This is not the first time since their emancipation that they have resolutely asserted and vindicated their rights. The fact is the black man likes to be paid for his work just as well as the white man, and are rapidly learning how to secure their demands."

PREJUDICE DIES HARD

As Negro workers set up their own unions and sought to join established unions, they discovered a mixed reaction to them among white unionists. There were those who understood fully the need for unity among workers regardless of race, creed or color, and consequently welcomed the activity of their Negro brothers and called for their full participation on equal terms in the labor movement. Unfortunately, there were others who could not overcome prejudices instilled into them by anti-Negro papers and who feared that their standards would be lowered if thousands of Negro workers sought entrance into the trades.

PLUG FOR SOLIDARITY

Many of the leaders of the National Labor Union joined in the campaign to educate white unionists to the need for full labor solidarity, and urged all unions to throw open their doors to Negro workers. "We are of the opinion," said an address of the National Labor Union to the workmen of the U. S. in 1867, "that the interests of the labor cause demand that all workmen be included within its ranks, without regard to race or nationality." Any other policy would enable "capitalists, north and south . . . (to) foment discord between whites and blacks, and hurl the one against the other, as interest and occasion might require, to maintain their ascendancy and continue the reign of oppression. Lamentable spectacle! Labor warring against labor, and capital smiling and reaping the fruits of this mad contest."

COLORED UNIONS IN 1869

At the 1869 convention of the National Labor Union in Philadelphia, nine Negro delegates from colored unions were present. The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Times, who attended the convention, was amazed to find such a high degree of labor solidarity established so soon after the Civil War. He heard a white Mississippi and an ex-Confederate officer refer to a Negro delegate as "the gentleman from Georgia," and another white delegate declare that he asked for himself "no privilege as a mechanic or as a citizen that he is not willing to concede to every other man, white or black." "Who shall say," this correspondent wrote, "that prejudices, no matter how strongly they may have been implanted in the human breast, may not be rooted out."

STILL TRUE TODAY

Isaac Myers, president of the Colored Caulkers Union of Baltimore and the outstanding Negro labor leader in America, stirred the delegates to the convention with an impassioned plea for unity between white and Negro workers. His concluding words are worth careful reading and re-reading today:

WAR BOARD BACKS WAGE ADJUSTMENT FOR CURFEW FOLKS

Washington, D. C.

The WLB authorized its regional boards to approve, upon applications, such wage and salary adjustments as are deemed "reasonable and equitable" for those establishments whose hours of operation have been curtailed by the national curfew order establishing a midnight closing.



"THAT REMINDS ME—YOU OUGHT TO SHARE YOUR CAR, SMITH!"

CAHOON TRANSFER AND STORAGE

AGENTS FOR
BEKINS VAN LINES
STATEWIDE MOVING
SERVICE
140 CALIFORNIA
PHONE SALINAS 5505
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE

Struve & Laporte Funeral Home

All Caskets with Union Label
Friendly Service with
Proper Facilities
Telephone Salinas 6520
or Salinas 6817
24-Hour
Ambulance Service
41 West San Luis
At Lincoln Avenue, Salinas

ECONOMY DRUG CO.

434 ALVARADO
MONTEREY
CALIFORNIA

VAPOR CLEANERS

Cleaning—Pressing
Dyeing—Alterations
PHONE 5221
951 Del Monte
Monterey

Sell LEIDIG'S LIQUOR

BEER
WINE
GROCERIES

FRUIT and VEGETABLES

For Your Furniture,
Linoleum, Stoves, See

**STANDARD
FURNITURE CO.**
John at California St.
Phone 4522
LIBERAL TERMS

Yes! Excellent Service on
WATCH REPAIRS
Call at our Nearest Store—Free Regulation—Free Estimate
West's Largest Jewelers • 17 Stores to Serve You!

GENSLER-LEE

A. R. BERGQUIST
JEWELER
State Theatre Building
421 Alvarado Street
Telephone 5332
Monterey, Calif.

Karl's Shoe Store

SHOES AT GREAT SAVINGS FOR
EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY
—LARGE SELECTIONS—

482 ALVARADO
MONTEREY.

NATIONAL DOLLAR STORE

AN AMERICAN-CHINESE INSTITUTION FEATURING AMERICAN
MADE MERCHANDISE ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY.
266 ALVARADO
MONTEREY

OUTPUT FOR LABOR SHOWS HUGE JUMP

Washington, D. C.
Labor productivity has increased
30 to 35 per cent between Decem-
ber 1942 and April 1944, David J.
Saposs, chief economic advisor to
the WPB Labor Vice Chairman
said in an address before the Of-
ficers Institute of ILGWU in New
York. Saposs based his statement
on a calculation made from WPB
and BLS munitions output and
employment estimates. In terms of
dollar value, Saposs said, monthly
war production increased 11-fold
during the three years between
December 1941 and December 1944
—from \$500,000,000 a month to
\$5,500,000,000.

Winston Auto Co.

COMPLETE
AUTOMOTIVE
SERVICE and
REPAIRING
Phone 3453
230 Calle Principal
Monterey, Calif.

DEPENDABLE MERCHANDISE AT DEPENDABLE PRICES

**A. L. BROWN
and SON**
231 MAIN ST. PHONE 7245

ECONOMY DRUG CO. CUT-RATE DRUGS

LOWEST EVERYDAY
PRICES
Two Stores
UNION DRIVE-IN MARKET
BUILDING
—and—
238 MAIN ST.



At YOUR Service
LOW COST
Monthly Payment
AUTO LOANS

Now is the time to start
a **SAVINGS ACCOUNT**
for future financial needs.

MONTEREY COUNTY TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

Member Federal Deposit Insurance
Corporation

YOUR CONGRESSMAN REPORTS



By
GEORGE E. OUTLAND

The news both from the Euro-
pean and from the Pacific war
areas has been so encouraging the
past few weeks that many leaders
in Washington fear a letdown here
on the home front. We all remember
last fall, when predictions
were being so freely made that
the war in Europe would be over
by Christmas. Workers quit war
jobs and started looking for more
permanent ones, production lagged,
and the general slackening of ef-
fort definitely injured not only mo-
rale but military operations. Then
came Von Rundstedt's counter-
attack, the American armies were
thrown back, and the disappoint-
ment in this country was over-
whelming.

The optimism sweeping over
America with the news of the
crossing of the Rhine and the re-
peated bombings of the principal
Japanese cities may have a simi-
lar unfortunate effect if it is not
tempered with sober realism. While
we HAVE been winning many vic-
tories of late, the war is by no
means won, either in Europe or
against Japan. The fanaticism of
the Nazis and the well-known per-
sistence of the Japanese mean that
there will be many lives lost and
much more suffering endured be-
fore final victory comes. Mean-
while, the home front must be
maintained. Workers must stay on
essential war jobs and must not be
lulled into a sense of false securi-
ty which leads them to consider
their part in the war effort over.
Farm production must be main-
tained on the high level which it
has reached during the past two
years. Rationing and price control
must continue unabated; as a mat-
ter of fact, the worst inflation last
time came, not during the war
years, but in 1919, immediately
following the armistice. Critical
materials such as lumber and
metals, so badly needed for con-
struction of houses, must continue
to go largely for the war effort.
Railroad travel, congested at it is,
must continue to consist largely of
service personnel and of those en-
gaged in war work. Shortages of
manpower and shortages of some
kinds of food will continue for
many months to come.

Your representative is not trying
to paint a gloomy picture; he IS
trying to be realistic, to face the
facts, and to call to the attention
of his constituents the necessity
for not allowing the good news
which is pouring in from the battle
fronts to obscure the need for con-
tinued sacrifices here at home. On
more than one occasion I have
been alarmed by the partisanship
which creeps into the attacks on
the war effort; by the sectionalism
and the individual and group self-
ishness on all sides which hinder
the war effort. Perhaps the con-
centration of pressure groups here
in Washington over-emphasizes
this aspect of the situation. It
seems impossible that it can exist
to the same extent throughout the
country.

Last year during the hearings
on the renewal of the Price Con-
trol Act before the Banking and
Currency Committee there seemed
to be prevalent among those who
came to testify the attitude, "Yes,
we want price control, BUT"—
and that word "but" usually im-
plied, "We want price control for
others; please exempt us and our
product." In the hearings on the
Bretton Woods Monetary Confer-
ence, now taking place before the
Banking and Currency Committee,
many witnesses have left an im-
pression of, "Yes, we ARE in favor
of international cooperation, BUT,"
—and this time that word seems to
mean, "Not if we have to make
any sacrifices; not if our money
does not have 100 per cent securi-
ty; not if each desired reservation
is not guaranteed."

It is heartening occasionally to
see an individual or a group come
forward with an unconditional
stand, partisanship and prejudice
and selfishness thrown to the
winds, to see them come out
wholeheartedly for national in-
terests and world cooperation, tra-
dition to the contrary. Never was
there a more crying need for lead-
ership in our public opinion than
there is at the present time; if we
are to see that the suffering of
these war years is not in vain, we
must all come forth with the best
that is in us.

An Illinois farmer sold the hide
of a calf for \$6, then went to
town and paid \$8 for a pair of
shoes. Now he knows what a skin
game is.

The millennium will have ar-
rived when principle wins in a
battle with expediency.

SHOP STEWARD'S JOB EXPLAINED

(Following is another in the se-
ries of articles on the duties of the
Shop Steward of a labor union.
Articles have appeared weekly for
the past month and will be con-
tinued for interest and education
of labor unionists.—The EDITOR.)

PREPARATION FOR GRIEVANCE C. PREPARATION

In origin, a grievance may be
real or it may be imaginary. It
may arise from any number of
causes which adversely affect the
mental attitude of the worker, but
even an imaginary grievance may
point to some real source of dis-
satisfaction.

Complicated rules and regula-
tions that are not well understood
may lead a worker to believe he
is being unfairly treated. Getting
at the underlying conditions which
give rise to grievances is essential
to good grievance procedure.

Any grievance worth handling is
worth preparing and its prepara-
tion should be started when in-
vestigation of the grievance is
made. As an aid to the prepara-
tion of the grievance, an alert
steward writes down complete
notes. It is not unusual for a
worker who has presented a grievance
which lacks merit to later
back down and put the steward
on the spot by claiming that the
issues were distorted. Hard feel-
ings are the result.

It is good practice to make spec-
ific note of the grievance pre-
sented to seal the area of the dis-
pute. By this it is meant to reduce
the dispute or grievance down to
the one issue presented and to rule
out all other and extraneous is-
sues. Too often three or four old
matters are "thrown in" for good
measure. Each dispute or grievance
should be distinct and handled
separately.

To illustrate how an experienced
shop steward operates, suppose, for
example, a worker comes to him
with the allegation that the fore-
man discriminates against him. The
steward inquires what discrimi-
nation has taken place, where it
takes place, how often he has been
discriminated, how often. Was it
today? Yesterday and today?
Every day? If so, for how many
days? When did he first notice it?
Who else has noticed it? Does he
discriminate against just one per-
son or several? If more than one
individual, do the others believe
the foreman discriminates?

Take notes of all the allegations,
made and then check back with
the complainant to be certain you
have understood his grievance cor-
rectly. Let him know you have
made a written memorandum and
he will not later back out and
leave you holding the sack. Check
the story with the co-workers of
the aggrieved individual.

A thorough investigation in this
manner is important because the
complaint may be an outlet for
pent-up feelings or frustration not
connected with working conditions
in the plant, such as indigestion or
some domestic unpleasantness.
Something else may be bothering
the worker which made him ir-
ritable at this particular time.

It is important to be tactful
when investigating grievances.
Never ridicule a man who believes
he has a just grievance even
though you do not share his view-
point. Never belittle a grievance
because you believe it is of little
or no importance. It may be of
great importance to the worker
since values naturally differ with
individual appraisal. An imagined
grievance is just as important to
a complaining worker as a real
grievance. Every grievance should
be given your full attention, or an
explanation made to the employee
stating logically and sincerely why
you believe it is not wise to press
the matter and why in your opin-
ion a grievance does not exist.

Sometimes a worker may not
be convinced that he does not have
a just grievance. In this event, an
International Officer with 30 years
of experience has offered this sug-
gestion:

"One of the best strategies of a
shop steward when investigating a
grievance that has little if any
merit, is to ask the individual to
write out a complete and detailed
explanation of his grievance. If he
generalizes, go back and ask him
for more facts and details. Usually
the grievance does not seem as
conclusive when written as it does
when told with emotion. You may
have to help the individual pre-
pare his written summary, or ask
one of his fellow workers to lend
a helping hand. This procedure
usually serves to weed out the non-
meritorious grievance from the
real grievances."

You'll find it works if you try it.
When a grievance that lacks merit
is reduced to cold words, the truth
is revealed to the worker. Do not
overlook the possibility, however,
that the dissatisfaction expressed
by an imagined grievance may
point to some larger and more sin-
ister condition which has not yet
taken definite shape.

PRESENT TION
Every complaint that comes to
the attention of the steward does
not necessarily create a formal
grievance. Often there is an un-
derstanding between the foreman
and the steward that they first
"talk it over." It is often possible
to straighten out a situation in
such informal ways. Naturally,
you will take pride in settling an

LABOR'S STAKE ABROAD

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is
the second in a series of articles by
Dr. William Withers, prepared for
the Workers Education Bureau of
America, and printed here at re-
quest of the Central Labor Council
at Salinas.)

Many have believed that world
trade is the cornerstone of peace.
For over a hundred years, how-
ever, it has been customary to
praise free world trade in theory
and to obstruct it in practice.
High tariffs fostered monopolies,
increased the political and econ-
omic power of big business, and in-
tensified the inequality of wealth.
The business-minded governments
of the nineteenth-century naturally
favored greater and greater tariff
protection.

After World War I it was widely
realized that only through greater
world trade could conquered na-
tions get on their feet again. The
new small nations created by the
peace treaties were also greatly in
need of foreign trade to raise their
living standards and to build up
their capital equipment and re-
sources. The United States and her
allies retarded the growth of world
trade by increasing tariff barriers.
World peace would have been
promoted had the larger nations
adopted an international trade and
investment plan early in the post-
war period. Instead they created
financial instabilities by loaning
to Germany and other nations on
trade prospects which could not
materialize because of high tariffs.
These financial instabilities were
important factors in Hitler's rise
to power. The business-ridden gov-
ernments of the leading nations
were concerned more with the
protection of domestic markets
than with world peace.

After this war we can again
stifle world trade, enforce low
standards of living upon the weak
and defeated nations, create new
financial instabilities, and gener-
ally breed jealousy and discontent.
All this we can do and more, if
our post-war international plan-
ning is determined by selfish econ-
omic groups for narrow na-
tionalistic purposes.

The protective tariff system,
however, cannot be eliminated im-
mediately after the war because
the vested interests behind it are
too strong. Although the Hull
Trade Treaties were steps in the
right direction, free world trade
cannot be achieved in a short time.
In the interim trade policies must
be designed to achieve immediately
the purposes or results of free
world trade.

If China, India, and other coun-
tries with relatively low standards
of living were operating under free
world trade, they could export to
us a sufficient volume of goods to
allow them to import a large and
valuable quantity of our goods.
The lucrative nature of their
trade would also warrant our
bankers making extensive loans to
them to build up rapidly their
capital equipment. The benefits of
free trade are primarily the im-
portation of consumer goods and
producer capital in amounts which
greatly raise the domestic standard
of living of the countries involved.

Since protective tariffs will re-
main and since without extensive
capital China, India, and many Eu-

many grievances as possible at this
stage.

It is presumed, of course, that
you have obtained all of the facts,
for there is no quicker way of dis-
crediting yourself with both man-
agement and the workers you rep-
resent than by making an issue of
a case where you don't know the
true situation. Again it is reiter-
ated it is better for you yourself
to find that a worker was mis-
taken in his facts or in his inter-
pretation than to be corrected by
the foreman.

The spirit which characterizes
the initial contact on a grievance
between shop steward and foreman
contributes more to the devel-
opment of union-management
cooperation and the success of col-
lective bargaining than any num-
ber of procedural details spelled
out in the contract.

A well written and detailed
grievance procedure clause offers
no automatic guarantee of suc-
cessful results. Grievance machin-
ery produces good results only
when undertaken in a cooperative
and constructive spirit. There must
be a genuine desire to promote
mutual welfare, to secure justice,
and to eliminate the conditions
which give rise to grievances.

The formalities of the procedure
count for little unless both parties
work together and try to solve the
underlying issues. Where both
sides merely try to justify a po-
sition assumed in advance, either
through ignorance or a desire to
put on a show for their own group,
nothing results but a waste of
time and deadlock. A case settled
on its merits in the long run se-
cures the best results in the in-
terest of both union and company.

To an increasing extent, labor
and management are coming to
the realization that more griev-
ances can be settled by a business-
like discussion than by table
pounding. This approach requires
a thorough knowledge of the facts.
Each party should know its rights
under the law and under the con-
tract. Individual cases always
should be supported by concrete
evidence. Above all, the point of
view of the other fellow should
always be taken into considera-

tion. European countries cannot hope to
compete in trade with the United
States, the way out is through
absolute gifts to these countries of
consumer goods and capital equip-
ment. One industrialist, Henry J.
Kaiser, has even suggested that
we give all our railroad rolling
stock to China and other countries.
Many have hoped that world trade
would provide employment for
millions of workers after the war.
This is not possible if we have to
wait for the slow reduction of
tariffs and the slow building up
of foreign capital through loans.
Let us give poor countries the
capital and consumer goods they
need right away.

World trade should be a world
public works project mainly
planned by the United States and
Great Britain, and used to provide
employment at home and economic
well-being and peace abroad.
It may be objected that we can-
not afford to give ten or twenty
billion dollars' worth of goods
away each year. In the end we
can scarcely afford not to do so.
Such a policy would go far toward
preserving peace. It would even-
tually create large productive ca-
pacities in the poorer nations. They
would be able to send us goods
which would raise our standard of
living. In the meantime also there
would be greater employment at
home and a greater domestic pro-
duction of consumer goods.

"Foreign" public works can be
just as stimulating to employment
as domestic public works. Let us
convert a large part of our post-
war foreign trade into a great
public works program!

OUR BOYS IN SERVICE

(Letters from Members of
Butchers Union 506 now in
the Armed Services.)

Dear Mr. Moorhead and Brothers:

It has been my intention for
several months to write you a few
lines so that you might have a
vague idea of how much I enjoy
your interesting letters. While I
was in the States it seemed that I
had no real reason for writing
because I kept reading in your let-
ters each month what so many of
our boys were doing overseas.

Since arriving in Europe there
has been little time for writing as
we've been kept very busy. I hate
to use the word "we" when speak-
ing of the progress and victories
of my outfit because I'm only a
medic and am not even partly
responsible for our advances.

But we do our bit as best we
can and I've seen the smiles of
appreciation on hundreds of
wounded G.I.'s faces. You can't
imagine how much you can love
another American until you see
the wounds he has received de-
fending our country. In fact, it
gives you new strength for each
coming day.

So far we've fought in Belgium,
Holland, France and now Ger-
many. I think Holland was the
best liked by most of the fellows.
At least it has been my choice.

I always enjoy the parts of your
letters about Red Biliouix. I used
to work with him in the Watson-
ville Sawmill and he's really some
guy. As good as they come, and I
wish you'd give him a "hello" for
me if you will.

I also saw where my brother
had attended one of your meet-
ings. I guess he'll be a regular cus-
tomer now as he's changing his
Navy uniform for civvies. I'll be
glad when I can do the same.
I'm anxious to get back into the
meat business. I guess I'm out of
practice as I haven't cut much in
the last two years.

One day while we were in Bel-
gium, I went up to a town that we
had just taken and slaughtered a
beef. I used trench knives and a
winch from one of the trucks to
hoist it with. We had some deli-
cious steaks and roast for a few
days and I really enjoyed the whole
procedure.

I guess I should bring this to a
close as I know you're much too
busy to read my scribbling. Say
"hello" to all the old guys and a
special "hello" to my cousin, Mar-
vin Engles, and Phil Mosley, and
the guys of the Gilroy Sawmill.

Again I'm saying how much I
enjoy your letters. Until I get a
chance to write again, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
CORDELL BROWN.
Pfc. Alfred C. Brown, 39128204
Co. A, 375th Med. Bn.
APO 451, Postmaster,
New York City.

N. Orleans Campaign Against Absenteeism Getting Good Results

New Orleans, La.
Campaigns against absenteeism
in war plants has reduced ab-
senteeism here at least a third since
Jan. 1, WMC Area Director H. T.
Underwood reported.
Most effective in cutting down
absenteeism, he said, was the or-
der whereby chronic absentees are
discharged by employers and re-
ferred to another job by an ab-
sentee hearing panel, on which
both AFL and CIO are represented.
Continued absenteeism may result
in temporary denial of referral
cards or statements of availability
for workers.

ASK YOUR BUTCHER FOR...



Branded "SALINAS SELECT" Meats
"RODEO BRAND" Sausages and Skinless
Frankfurters
**SALINAS DRESSED
BEEF CO.**
JACK ERRINGTON, Jr. Mgr.
Wholesalers and Jobbers
1 Griffin St. Salinas, Calif.
PHONE 4854

JACOBSON'S FLOWERS "OF DISTINCTION"

422 SALINAS STREET
Telephones
Day 4881, Night 6942
KROUCH'S
SINCE CUT RATE DRUGS
156 Main Street 420 Monterey St. E. Alisal & Pearl Sts.
Phone 7617 Phone 4786 Phone 3951

Telephone 3710 Res. Phone 3263
HICKS LUMBER CO.
East Market and Merced Salinas, Calif.

Complete Line of Candies
Breakfast-Lunch-Dinner at Reasonable Prices
PEP CREAMERY
Watsonville - Santa Cruz - Monterey - Salinas

Buy U. S. Bonds and Stamps

SALINAS UNION DIRECTORY

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—Vice-President for
San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey
Counties—Thomas A. Small, San Mateo, California, Phone San
Mateo 3-8789.
BAKERS 24—Meets 3rd Saturday at Teamsters Hall, John and Main, at
5 p.m. Pres. J. D. Flint, 201 Archer, phone 3298. Secy., Louie
Grasso, 251 Clay St., phone 5819. Bus. Agent, Hans Top, 1128 Laune
Ave., San Jose, phone Ballard 6341. Office at 72 N. Second St., San
Jose, phone Ballard 6341.
BARBERS 827—Meets 3rd Monday at Teamsters Hall, John and Main,
at 8 p.m. Pres. John Durnell, 533 E. Alisal. Secretary, Leon J.
Smith, 117 Main St., phone 4302.
BARTENDERS 545—Meets 1st Monday at 2 p.m. and 3rd Monday at
8 p.m. at Teamsters Hall, John and Main Sts. Pres. Eddie Rose.
Secretary and Business Agent, Karl E. Hess. Office at Teamsters
Hall, phone 6209.
BUTCHERS UNION 506 (Salinas Branch)—Pres. Bert Davi; Vice Pres.,
Bill Steinmueller; Fin. Sec., Harry Boch; Rec. Sec., Jim Errington.
(Earl Moorhead, Exec. Sec. office phone San Jose. Columbia 2132).
Del Monte Ave.
CARPENTERS 925—Meets first and third Tuesdays at 7:30. Carpenters'
Hall, North Main St. Pres. Roy Willis; Vice-Pres., R. Timmerman;
Bus. Agt., George Harter; Sec., H. L. Taft, 243 Clay St., Phone 4246;
Treas., R. L. Thurman, 5 Port Ave.; Rec. Sec., Amos Schofield.
CARPENTERS AUXILIARY 373—Business and social meeting fourth
Wednesday each month at Carpenters Hall. Pres. Jean Pilliar;
Fin. Sec., Bernice Pilliar; Rec. Sec., Blanche Van Ermon.
CULINARY ALLIANCE 467—No regular meetings scheduled, and sub-
ject only to call. Secretary Bertha A. Boles. Office at Teamsters
Hall, Main and John Sts., phone 6209.
ENGINEERS (OPERATING) 165—Meets 2nd Monday at Teamsters
Hall, John and Main Sts., at 8 p.m. Pres. C. R. Ingersoll, P.O. Box 2.
Freedom. Secretary, Harry Vosburgh, 404 California St., Salinas,
phone 4972.
INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES
AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS, LOCAL 611—Meets first
Tuesday every other month 10 a.m. in Watsonville Labor Temple;
Pres., Art Reina, 605 Mae Ave., Phone Salinas 9795; Bus. Agent
James Wilson, 80 Peyton St., Santa Cruz, Phone 1216; Rec. Sec.,
Chas. Covey, 364 Walnut Ave., Santa Cruz.
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS,
Local Union 243—Meets the first Tuesday in each month at the
Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St., at 8:00 p.m. C. B. Phillips, Bus-Mgr.
Phone 3361, 25 Harvest St. E. M. Bills, Pres. Phone 6524.
HOD CARRIERS AND LABORERS UNION 272—Meets second Monday
of each month at 8:00 p.m. at 117 Pajaro St. R. Fenchel, Pres.
17 Railroad Ave.; J. F. Matthes, Sec., 10 Lang St., Salinas; J. B. Mc-
Ginley, Bus. Agent, office at 117 Pajaro St.
ATHERS UNION NO. 463—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple second and
fourth Fridays, 8 p.m. President, Roy R. Benge, Hilby St., Mon-
terey, Phone Monterey 4820; Sec.-Treas., Dean S. Seefeldt, 526 Park
St., Salinas, Phone 9223.
MONTEREY COUNTY CENTRAL LABOR UNION—Meets every Friday
evening at 8:00 p.m. at Teamsters' Hall, John and Main Sts.; W. G.
Kenyon, Sec.-Treas. %Teamsters Hall, John and Main Sts., phone
4893; home phone 8339. Pres., F. H. L. Sprague, ph. 3863. Labor
Council Negotiation Committee: Albert Harris, Main and John
Sts., ph. 4983; Geo. Harter, Carpenters Hall, 422 N. Main St., ph.
5721;
OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS OF SALINAS
AND MONTEREY COUNTY, LOCAL UNION NO. 763: Meets sec-
ond and fourth Friday of the month at 8:00 p.m., at Rodeo Cafe;
Fred Randon, Secretary, 31 Buena Vista, Salinas, Phone 1423; Pres-
ident, Don Fick.
PAINTERS 1104—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Teamsters Hall, John
and Main Sts., at 7:30 p.m. Pres., Donald McBeth, 1014 Le Costa
St., phone 4126. Secretary and Business Agent, Dennis Hartman,
614 Mae Ave., phone 8783.
PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS' UNION Local 503: Meets second
Wednesday of each month, 8:00 p.m., Salinas Labor Temple. Pres.,
Orlin Borden; Recording Secretary, Tim Forrester; Financial Secre-
tary, Edwin Goodson. Office at 215 E. Alisal St., Phone 3463. Ex.
Board meets each Tuesday night at Labor Temple.
POSTAL CARRIERS 1046—Meets every 3rd Monday alternately at
homes of members at 8:30 p.m. President, L. E. Pierce, 43 Romer
Lane, phone 3173. Secretary, H. C. Schireke, 636 El Camino Real,
No., phone 7080.
PRESSMEN 328—Meets last Tuesday of month, alternating between
Salinas and Watsonville. Pres., Milo Winger, 339 West St., Salinas.
Secretary, Milo Martella, 225 Monterey St., Salinas.
SHEET METAL WORKERS 304—Meets 1st Friday alternately at Mon-
terey at 411 1/2 Alvarado St., and at Salinas at 117 Pajaro St. (This
local has jurisdiction over Monterey and Santa Cruz counties.)
Pres., John Alsop, P.O. Box 317, Pacific Grove, phone 7825. Fin. and
Rec. Secy., F. F. Knowles, 232 River St., Santa Cruz, phone 1276-J.
Bus. Agent for Salinas area, J. B. McGinley, 117 Pajaro St., Salinas,
phone 6777. Bus. Agent for Monterey, L. T. Long, 411 1/2 Alvarado
St., Monterey.
STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES—Meets on call at
Labor Temple; H. E. Lyons, Pres., 15 West St.; H. V. Rook, 210
Boeing Ave., Salinas, secretary.
SUGAR REFINERY WORKERS UNION NO. 20616—President, Les
Hutchings; Secy., Geo. Ulrichsen, Spreckels. Meets in Forrester's
Hall, Salinas, 2nd and 4th Mondays at 7:30 p.m.
GENERAL TEAMSTERS AND AUTO TRUCK DRIVERS' UNION,
LOCAL NO. 287—Meets first Wednesday in Oct., Jan., April, July,
at Teamsters Hall, John and Main Sts., L. R. (Red) Carey secretary,
Teamsters Hall, Salinas, phone 7590.
INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES
AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS, LOCAL 611—Meets first
Tuesday every other month

Special Herbs Prepared for Each Ailment
CHINA HERB CO.
 Corner of John and Pajaro Streets
 Phone 3742 Salinas

DR. M. O. GARTEN, D. C., Ph. C.
 308 Main Street Telephone 7733 Salinas, California
 GENERAL PRACTICE
 Complete X-ray Fluoroscope Examination \$3.00

Thompson Paint Co.
 Wall Paper - Painters' Supplies
 371 Main Street Phone 3470 Salinas, Calif.
MORWEAR PAINTS
Last Longer

CORRAL DE TERRA SHELL SERVICE STATION
 OPERATED BY JIM PORTER
 (Former Member of Warehousemen's Union 890)
 On Monterey Highway, five miles from Salinas.

GOODFRIEND'S JEWELERS
 Leading Jewelers Since 1919—"The Store with the Street Clock"
 For Correct Time Telephone 5506
 Diamonds, Watches and Silverware, Watch Repairing
 Jewelry Repairing
 218 MAIN STREET SALINAS, CALIFORNIA

MESSICK HARDWARE
 Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Yale Hardware, Sporting Goods
 Sherwin-Williams Paints, China and Glassware
 Phone 8084 247 Main Street Salinas, California

THE CALIFORNIA JEWELERS
 DIAMONDS - WATCHES
 Out of the High Rent District - Buy Here and Save
 367 MAIN STREET (Next to the El Rey Theatre)
 Phone 7781 Salinas Buy Bonds First

BE WISE - BUY WISE - ECONOMIZE AT
RUBEN-REITZ Tasty Food Store
 WHERE SMILING SERVICE WELCOMES YOU
 Phone 6443 South Main and John Streets Salinas, Calif.

SALINAS LIQUOR STORE
 LIQUORS - WINES - BEER
 356 Main Street, Salinas Phone 3482

Square Deal Lumber Co.
 ROOFING - SASH - DOORS - PAINTS - HARDWARE
 Abbott Street on L. A. Highway
 Phone 7363 P. O. Box 548 Salinas, California

VALLEY LIQUOR STORE
 THE BEST IN BEER, WINE AND LIQUOR
 "If it is a Beverage of Merit, we have it"
 Mollie Havens, Prop. Phone 6369 Res. 8554
 554 EAST MARKET STREET SALINAS, CALIFORNIA

Rite-Way Cleaners and Dyers
 C. H. CARLISLE, Prop.
 Phone 9554
 413 SOUTH MAIN STREET SALINAS, CALIFORNIA

UNION CAFE
 THE BEST IN FINE STEAKS
 FRANK STEVENS, Mgr.
 PHONE 3241
 MAIN AND JOHN STREETS SALINAS, CALIFORNIA

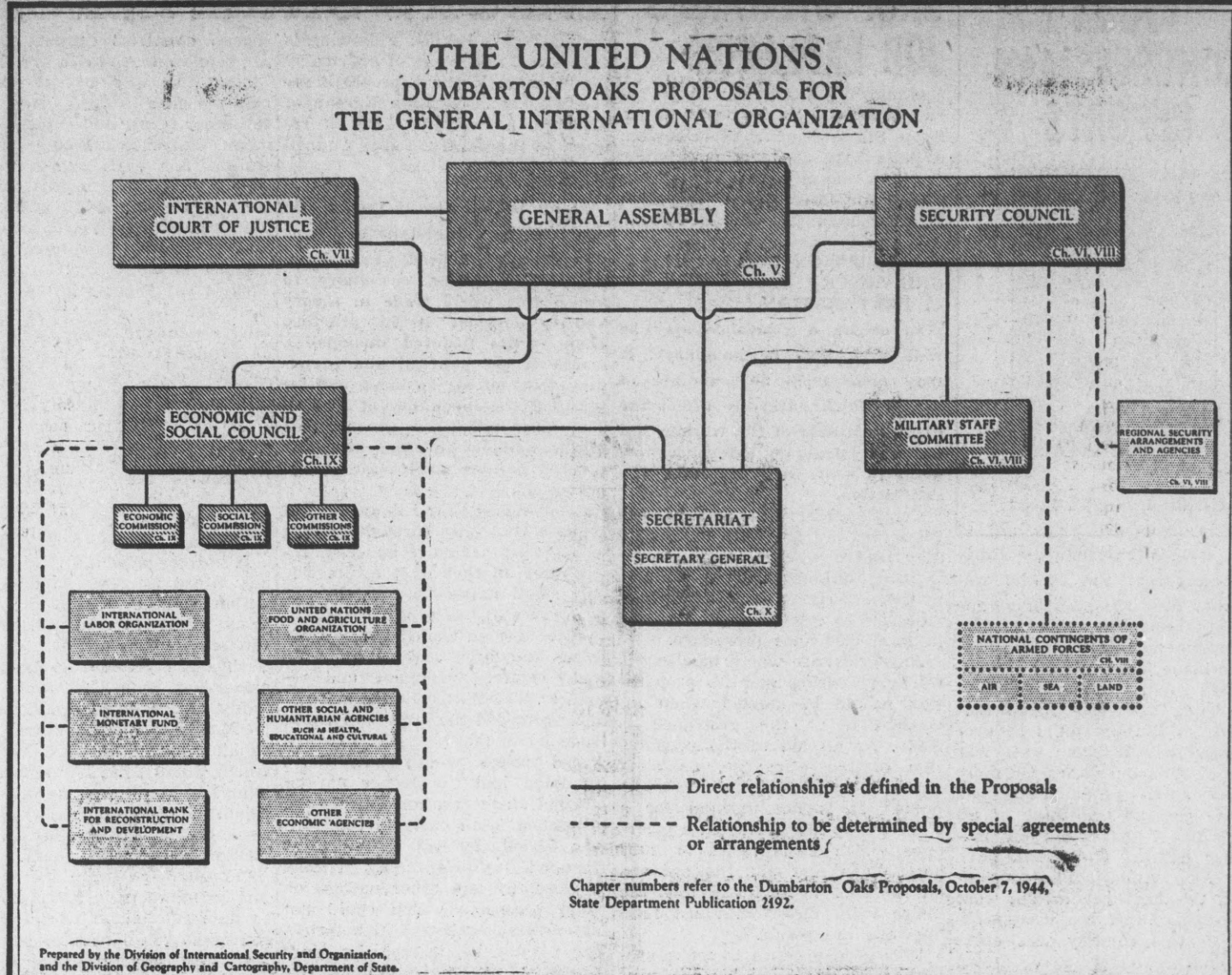
GAUDIN MOTOR CO.
 DEALERS IN FORD PRODUCTS FOR 20 YEARS
 We Pay Top Cash Prices For Cars
 Monterey & San Luis Sts. Phones 6414-9292 Salinas, Calif.

MODERN BAKE SHOP
 OUR FOODS
 Contain only the Finest Ingredients
 354 MAIN STREET PHONE 7711 SALINAS, CALIF.

LEO'S FOOD MART
 Established 1937
 FRESH MEATS - GROCERIES - FRUITS - VEGETABLES
 WINES BEERS
 118 CENTRAL AVE. PHONE 3488 SALINAS, CALIF.

MOVING—Local and Long Distance
RAY'S TRANSFER & STORAGE
 LICENSED AND INSURED CARRIER
 Phone 5617—146 Abbott St. Res. 150 Maple St.
 Salinas, California

DR. GENE R. FULLER
 OPTOMETRIST
 TELEPHONE 6201 541 SO. MAIN ST., SALINAS



November 7, 1944. 1500 D.

The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals are recommendations for a general international organization, agreed to by representatives of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China and published on October 9, 1944.

The purposes of the organization, to be known as *The United Nations*, would be to maintain peace and security, to promote friendly relations among nations, and to facilitate international co-operation in the solution of economic, social, and humanitarian problems and the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Organs
 A General Assembly, composed of representatives of all member states, to meet annually or in special sessions.
 An Economic and Social Council, operating under the General

Assembly and composed of representatives of eighteen members of the organization, these states to be elected by the General Assembly for three years.

A Security Council, composed of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China, and eventually France, and six nonpermanent members, elected by the General Assembly for two years; in permanent session.

A Military Staff Committee, operating under the Security Council and composed of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives, with other states participating when necessary.

An International Court of Justice.
 A Secretariat, headed by a Sec-

retary General as chief administrative officer elected by the General Assembly.

To Maintain Peace

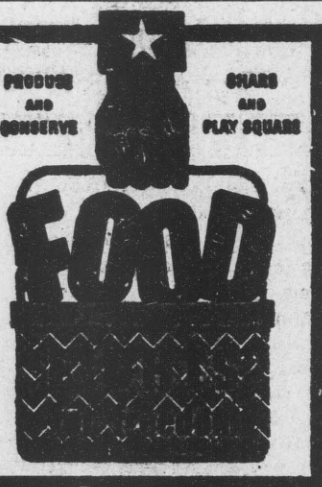
The member states would obligate themselves to settle international disputes which threaten peace by negotiations between the parties, by mediation, conciliation, arbitration, or by reference to the International Court of Justice. The Security Council could at any time recommend procedures or methods of adjustment.

If these methods fail the parties would be required to refer the dispute to the Security Council, which would have authority to take diplomatic, economic, or other measures and, if necessary, to employ, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee, armed forces to maintain or re-

store international peace. These armed forces, including national air-force contingents, would be provided by the member states by special agreements among themselves and approved by the Security Council.

To Promote General Stability and Welfare

The General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, assisted by expert Commissions, would consider and recommend solutions of international economic and humanitarian problems, including the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms. They would recommend coordination of the policies and activities of specialized international organizations and agencies which may be brought into relationship with the general organization.



We're Not Using Nature's Offering

Wars bring to light many strange facts, previously undreamed of, which man under pressure of necessity often turns to good account. Take the matter of food, for example. When all forms of citrus fruits disappeared from the markets of England because shipping facilities had to be diverted to wartime uses, some one thought of using rose hips, which were abundant there, and had been discovered to be a rich source of vitamin C. Presently, ways were found to incorporate an extract of their juices in the civilian diet—at least until oranges and grapefruit were once more available.

Considerable vitamin C is obtained, of course, from tomatoes, cabbage and other vegetables eaten raw or cooked, but this new source was a lucky find since it required little or no cultivation and had more vitamin C than oranges, weight for weight. It merely had to be extracted, debittered and flavored.

So far in this country, civilians generally have had no trouble getting enough citrus fruits, tomatoes and fresh vegetables to supply their vitamin C requirements, but the study of the vitamin content of unused plants is of interest, nevertheless. The Journal of Nutrition for December 11, 1944, carries a report on a recent study of fresh, cooked and frozen samples of wild greens such as pokeweed, tall dock and curly dock. These have been found to contain twice as much vitamin C as spinach while poverty weed, shepherd's purse and lamb's quarter contain about as much as spinach. There is indication also that vitamin C content is greatest in plants exposed to full sunlight and grown on fertile, uncultivated soil.

The United Nations war crimes commission has finally decided that Hitler is a war criminal and should be tried as such. Now all they have to do is find a jury with no prejudices against Adolf.

Why Shed Crocodile Tears Over Justice to Fascists, Collaborators in Rumania?

By AL SESSIONS

Why all this fuss about Rumania? Rumania was a fascist jackal satellite of Hitler Germany. When Hitler attacked the Soviet Union, the Rumanians swarmed over the Ukraine, killed tens of thousands of Russian civilians, destroyed billions of roubles worth of property, and looted everything in sight. Rumanian stores are still selling relabeled loot from Russia.

When Russia drove the Rumanians back and knocked them out of the war, it consulted with its allies in the matter of peace terms. Rumania agreed to pay \$300 million in reparations over a period of years—a piddling sum compared with the enormous damage to life and property their rapacity caused in Russia.

Rumania is loaded with fascists and semi-fascists. The provisional governments have done little to exterminate those who collaborated with Hitler. The Jew-baiters, the union-smashers, the democracy-haters are, for the most part, still at large. The masses of the Rumanian people are one of the most exploited in all Europe. The royalist, land-hogging leisure class of that country is as arrogant and calloused as any on earth.

THE MILITARY REAR.
 Rumania is still a strategic area so far as the Allies are concerned. The country is behind the German-Russian front. Its rails, its roads, its rivers, its air-lanes must be kept open constantly for Russian military traffic to Budapest, later to Vienna, then to the heart of the Reich itself. Russia wants a democratic government in Rumania, a people's government. It wants a government with the fascists, royalists and race-baiters weeded out. It wants the foundation laid in Rumania at once for a popular government that will be friendly in the future to the Soviet Union, for we might just as well make up our minds right now that Russia will no longer permit hostile regimes on her borders. Russia wants land reforms in Rumania. It wants the big estates broken up and the peasants given a chance to produce more wealth. It wants the industrial workers to build up a big trades union movement so that the workers can produce more wealth. Rumania is going to need this production if she is to pay off her reparations bill on schedule.

The columnists, radio commentators and editorial writers who are yelling their heads off about Russia imposing a "red dictator-

ship" in Rumania know very well that such is not the case. They are merely pursuing their usual pastime of dividing the allies by stepping up the current "hate Russia" drive.

SHOE ON OTHER FOOT

The Americans and British were very much concerned about what kind of government they permitted in occupied Italy. The British insisted on the right to dictate the kind of government set up in Greece and Belgium. They said that these were still strategic military areas and they had a right to interfere. But when the shoe is on the Russian foot the paid liars call it the "iron heel of bolshevism." The British put the kibosh on the liberal Count Sforza, and that's dandy. The Russians denounce Radescu for handling fascists with kid gloves, for failure to mobilize the productive capacity of Rumania, and that's just awful. After the stinking messes we left in Italy and Greece, we have an egregious nerve to be hopping all over Russia because, in the interest of present military security and future reparations payments, she wants the common people of Rumania to have something to say about government and economy. If any nation has a right to hate fascists it is Russia, and this breed doesn't smell any better in Rumania than elsewhere.

Experience is one thing you can't get for nothing.

Communique Extraordinary

V-DAY: "This is station P-L-U-G, Flash! Two minutes ago Paris announced the surrender of Nazi Germany and the end of the war in Europe! Heschiah Whoozis will now give you his analysis of the tremendous news. But first, ladies and gentlemen, a word with you about your gums. . . ."—NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE.

Hollywood Lot

By TED TAYLOR

Hollywood, Calif.

MGM has been getting very interested in Mexico, and Mexico's film industry hasn't decided whether that is good or bad. The company is having special sound tracks made for some of its features with Spanish actors speaking the words that seem to come from the lips of Greer Garson, Lewis Stone, et al. Just to play safe the Mexican film industry is proposing a law that Spanish dubbing must be done in Mexico for any films to be shown in Mexico.

RACEFUL THINKING. Furnishing day-to-day statistics on ponies is big enough business not to take the closing of U. S. race tracks as final, the Hollywood Reporter hears. The report is that the Daily Racing Form will subsidize some race tracks in South America.

This would be a variation of the Readers Digest formula—if it doesn't exist, arrange for it.

ESSENTIAL OIL. Once a week Wendell Niles flies from Los Angeles to Fort Monmouth, N.J., and back on a 3-priority. Purpose: to say a few words plugging Pepsi-Cola. Why couldn't some New Jersey announcer speak the piece and conserve 6000 miles of weekly transport? Daily Variety explains that Niles' voice has an essential something for selling toothpaste.

LITERATURE. 20th-Fox has acquired film rights to the bawdy best seller, *Forever Amber*, for \$200,000. MGM has put out \$100,000 for a forthcoming book called *Thank God, I'll Take It from Here*.

POLITICS. The tendency to make movies about the good old days and thus avoid controversial subjects like fascism and democracy has increased the business of Western Costume Co. 30 per cent.

THE VOICE PLUS. Frank Sinatra, for whom the bobby-soxers swoon, intends to put his popularity to social service. He plans to tour the country appealing to youthful audiences to combat racial prejudice and juvenile delinquency.

Federal Workers Ask 25 Per Cent Pay Hike

New York City
 The Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians and United Federal Workers held a joint rally in support of federal legislation to raise base pay by 25 per cent and to bring salaries in the government up to those in private industry.

YOUR'S FOR SERVICE — YELLOW CABS
 NITE or DAY
 Phone
 — 7337 —

AMBULANCE
 — 24-Hour Service —
 COMPETENT ATTENDANTS
 Anywhere Phone
 — 7337 —

THE MULLER MORTUARY
 RALPH C. MULLER, Mgr.
 SINCERE FUNERAL SERVICE SINCE 1891
 East Alisal at Pajaro Phone 3236 Salinas, Calif.

SEARLE ELECTRIC CO.

ORDWAY PHARMACY
 Phone 3348
 Watson & Dow
 398 Alvarado Street Monterey, Calif.

My Attic Barber and Beauty Shop
 EXPERT IN SERVICE THOROUGH IN CLEANLINESS
 MODERN IN EQUIPMENT
 GEO. W. DECKER, Prop.
 Phone 6883 412 Alvarado Street

CARMEL
M. J. MURPHY, Inc.
 Building Material
 General Contracting
 Telephone Carmel 154 Telephone Monterey 9339
 Yard: San Carlos between Ocean and Seventh
 Office: Ninth and Monte Verde
 Carmel, California

MONTEREY UNION DIRECTORY
 CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—Vice-President for San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties—Thomas A. Small, San Mateo, California. Phone San Mateo 3-8789.
 BAKERS 24—Headquarters at Labor Temple, 72 N. Second St., San Jose. Hans Top, Secy and Bus. Agent, phone Ballard 6341.
 BARBERS LOCAL 896—Meets 1st Thursdays at Bartenders Hall, 301 Alvarado St., President, Ralph Lester, 307 1/2 Madison St.; Secretary-Treas., A. H. Thompson, 243 Alvarado St., Ph. 5741.
 BARTENDERS, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES 483—Meets at 315 Alvarado St. 1st Monday at 8:30 p.m. and 3rd Monday at 2:30 p.m. Pres. and Bus. Agent, E. D. McCutcheon. Secretary, Pearl Robinson, 315 Alvarado St., phone 6734.
 BRICK MASON LOCAL UNION NO. 16—Meets Building Trades Hall, second and fourth Friday, 8:00 p.m. President F. B. Hair, P. O. Box 264, Watsonville; Fin.-Sec., M. Real, 154 Eldorado, Monterey, Phone 6745; Rec.-Sec., Geo. Houde, 203 Carmel Ave., Pacific Grove, Phone 3715.
 BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL OF MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 411 1/2 Alvarado St., at 8 p.m. Pres., W. J. Dickerson, 201 Monroe St., phone 8160. Secretary and Bus. Agent, L. T. Long, Pacific Grove, phone P.G. 4292. Office at 411 1/2 Alvarado St., phone 6744. Mailing address: P.O. Box 611, Office hours: 7:30 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 4:30 p.m., 7:30 to 9 p.m.
 BUTCHERS 506 (Monterey Branch)—Pres., Floyd Harris; Vice-Pres., S. Corona; Rec. Sec., Helen Day; Fin. Sec., Gene Hellam; Bus. Agt., Earl Moorhead, San Jose, Ph. Columbia 2132.
 CARPENTERS 1323—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at 8 p.m. at 411 1/2 Alvarado St. Pres., Geo. Dietl, phone 7992. Fin. Sec., D. L. Ward, 400 Gibson St., phone 6726. Bus. Rep., L. T. Long, phone 6726. Office at 411 1/2 Alvarado St., P.O. Box 611, phone 6744.
 CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL (OF MONTEREY COUNTY)—Meets at Bartenders Hall, 301 Alvarado St., 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 7 p.m. Pres., E. D. McCutcheon. Vice-Pres., J. F. Wheat. Secretary-Treasurer, Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., phone 7622.
 ELECTRICAL WORKERS NO. 1072—Meets 2nd Monday at 411 1/2 Alvarado Street, Monterey. E. C. Geary, president. Paul Day, secretary, Phone 7550.
 AFL FISH CANNERY WORKERS UNION OF PACIFIC, MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets on call. Pres. and Bus. Agent, Louis Martin; Sec., Lester Caveny, Office, Labor Temple, 320 Hoffman St., New Monterey.
 HODCARRIERS, BUILDING AND COMMON LABORERS 690—Meets in New Labor Temple, Monterey, first Sunday morning of each month at 10 o'clock. President, Perry Luce, 1251 David avenue. Vice President, Thomas E. McGuire, P. O. Box 156, Seaside. Secretary-Treasurer, Frank E. Decker, P. O. Box 1305, Monterey.
 INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS, LOCAL 611—Meets first Tuesday every other month, 10 a.m. in Watsonville Labor Temple; Pres., Art Reina, 605 Mae Ave., Phone Salinas 9795; Bus. Agent, James Wilson, 80 Peyton St., Santa Cruz, Phone 1216; Rec.-Sec., Chas. Covey, 364 Walnut Ave., Santa Cruz.
 LATHERS UNION NO. 463—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple second and fourth Fridays, 8 p.m. President, Roy R. Bengt, Hilby St., Monterey, Phone Monterey 4820; Secretary-Treasurer, Dean S. Siefert, 1508 First St., Salinas, Phone Salinas 874.
 MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES, Division 192—President, Harry M. Fox Jr., Secretary, Herman R. Bach.
 MONTEREY COUNTY FEDERATED TEACHERS NO. 457—Meet in Monterey second Wednesday, 5:00 P. M. Fin.-Sec., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., Monterey, Phone 7622.
 MUSICIANS 616—Meetings, when called, held at 315 Alvarado St., Monterey, at 2:30 p.m. Pres., A. A. Hirsch, Seaside, Calif., phone Monterey 4257. Secretary, Harry H. Judson, Box 422, Pacific Grove, phone P.G. 6166. Office at 500 Asilomar Blvd., Pacific Grove, phone P.G. 6166.
 PAINTERS 272—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at 315 Alvarado St. at 8 p.m. Pres., Robert Deakin, 149 Monterey, Pacific Grove, phone P.G. 9285. Rec. Sec., Ed. L. Castle, 457 Wave, Monterey, phone 6312. Financial secretary, J. C. Hazelwood, 419 9th St., Pacific Grove, phone P.G. 7905.
 PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS NO. 337—Meet first and third Friday, Building Trades Hall, Monterey, 8:00 p.m. President, Earl Smith, Monterey; Financial Secretary, V. J. Willoughby, 152 Carmel Avenue, Pacific Grove.
 PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS NO. 62—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 411 1/2 Alvarado Street at 8 p.m. L. A. Trine, President, Phone 5704. H. Diaz, secretary, 1271 3rd Street, Monterey, Phone 7988.
 POST OFFICE CLERKS, Monterey Branch NO. 1292 of National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL)—Meets first Friday of month. Pres., Boyd Beall; Vice-Pres., E. L. Edwards; Sec.-Treas., Art Hamill. GENERAL TEAMSTERS AND AUTO DRIVERS' UNION 287—Meets second Thursday of month at 7:30 p.m., Labor Temple, George V. Jenott, Sec.-Bus. Agt., 72 N. Second St., San Jose, Ballard 6316. For a representative of Monterey County call L. R. Carey, 117 Pajaro St., Salinas Phone 7590.
 SEINE AND LINE FISHERMEN — Meets monthly on full moon at 2 p.m. at Union Hall, Pres., Salvatore Davigo, 335 Monroe St., phone 7729. Secretary and Bus. Agent, John Crivello, 927 Franklin St., phone 7713. Office and hall at 233 Alvarado St., phone 3126.
 SHEET METAL WORKERS 304—Meets 1st Friday alternately at Monterey at 411 1/2 Alvarado St., and at Salinas at 117 Pajaro St. (This local has jurisdiction over Monterey and Santa Cruz counties). Pres., John Alsop, P.O. Box 317, Pacific Grove, phone 7825. Fin. and Rec. Sec., F. F. Knowles, 232 River St., Santa Cruz, phone 1276-J. Bus. Agent for Salinas area, J. B. McGinley, 117 Pajaro St., Salinas, phone 6777. Bus. Agent for Monterey, L. T. Long, 411 1/2 Alvarado St., Monterey.
 UNITED SLATE, TILE & COMPOSITION ROOFERS, DAMP & WATERPROOF WORKERS ASSOCIATION 50—Meets 3rd Friday, 8 p.m., Watsonville, Labor Temple; Pres., Lloyd Lovett, 131 So. Branciforte, Santa Cruz; Sec., Frank Walker, 327 Alexander St., Salinas Ph. 9688.
 WAREHOUSE EMPLOYEES UNION, LOCAL 890—Meets first Tuesday night, Teamsters Hall; office at Teamsters Hall, John and Main St. Phone 4893; Pres., Albert A. Harris; Rec.-Sec., Wm. G. Kenyon; Sec.-Treas. and Bus. Rep., Peter A. Adrade.